

## The Importance of Discipline.

Even if a pitched battle should be fought for the possession of Washington City there will be no disorderly rush on that place. Every movement will be carefully pre-arranged. The best science and military skill will be brought to bear by the Southern States. The best troops only will be sent forward. If Maryland should go with the North no conflict may take place in the District of Columbia, for the latter is Maryland soil. The Southern States, for the latter is Maryland soil. The Southern States, for the latter is Maryland soil. The Southern States, for the latter is Maryland soil.

We have said the best troops only will be sent forward. This fact should operate as an incentive among the volunteers to strict subordination and the most thorough discipline. A man may show himself "every inch a soldier" as well by attention to his duties in camp as by action in the field of battle. Privations are to be expected. They are inseparable from the soldier's life. That privations will be met and borne cheerfully by true men we entertain no doubt. The situation of the officers is more responsible and more subject to anxiety and care than that of the men. Every soldier should remember that. That officer who is most rigid, and at the same time just to all, is really the best friend which his command can have. A good officer will never consent, if he can possibly avoid it, that undisciplined troops shall be placed in the field against troops thoroughly trained and drilled. The North is just as brave as the South. The Southern troops will not encounter cowards. They will meet men as determined as themselves, and in many instances, thoroughly disciplined. Our advantage is that we fight on our own soil and in a righteous cause. To this advantage let us add thorough discipline and strict subordination. With these, and with military men—not mere politicians and civilians—to command our forces, they will not only acquit themselves well, but prove themselves invincible in the noble cause for which they are commissioned to defend. We have unity and concord among ourselves—we have the men—we have the indomitable courage which is the birth-right of North Carolinians; let us add to this respect for authority, cheerfulness in meeting and bearing privations, and such discipline as can only characterize the true soldier, and the odds will be in our favor on every field.

## The Position of Judge Douglas.

Judge Douglas delivered a speech on the 20th April at Bell Air, in which he declared himself in favor of sustaining the federal government in its coercive movements. He was greeted with great applause. They are all against us. Even Douglas and Cushing have turned their backs on the South. Of Gen. Scott Mr. Douglas said:

"Gentlemen, I have been requested by so many different persons to make a statement in response to the inquiries that are propounded to me, that I do so as a matter of justice to an eminent patriot. I have been asked whether there is any truth in the rumor that General Scott was about to retire from the American army. It is almost profane to ask that question. ("Good," "Good," and cheers for General Scott.) I was him only last Saturday. He was at his desk, pen in hand, writing his orders for the defense and safety of the American capital. ("Cheers.") Walking down the street I met a distinguished gentleman, a member of the Virginia Congress, whom I know personally, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. He told me he had just had an interview with Lieutenant General Scott; that he was chairman of the committee appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon Gen. Scott and tender him the command of the forces of Virginia in this struggle. Gen. Scott received him kindly, listened to him patiently, and then said to him—"I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and as long as God permits me to live I will defend the flag with my sword, even if my own native State assails it." ("Tremendous applause, and three more cheers for General Scott.") I do not pretend that I am perfectly accurate in the language used, but I know I am in the idea, and I have given the language as nearly as I could repeat it. I have felt it due to him, and to the country, to make this statement, in view of the reports that have been circulated and the repeated enquiries made of me since my arrival here to-day."

The Newbern Progress remonstrates strongly against justifying those store-keepers who appear disposed to get up a famine panic, and thus wring out of the pockets of the people a few more dollars for the few barrels of pork, or other lots of provisions they may have on hand. This thing is wrong, and it can't be kept up.

We know it is human nature to get all you can, and charge as much as your neighbors. But surely this is not the time, nor the present crisis the occasion, to speculate on the means of living. At any rate, and on any terms, the pressure of the times must fall heavily upon a large proportion of our people; people as patriotic, as much devoted to the rights and the honor of their State as the highest and the proudest; but who, with their families, must live. We say it is not our wish to see hard words, because, following a law which no store-keeper makes, regulates, or is individually responsible for, provisions have gone up like a rocket; but we say that the movement is wrong, and that it is merely speculative in its nature, and cannot be sustained if not blindly submitted to.—*Wil. Journal.*

We entirely concur with the *Journal*. The truth is provisions are abundant in this State. We learn from Commissary Williams that the supplies at Charlotte are ample, and that he found no difficulty in at once purchasing all he wanted.

THE STATE ENCAMPMENT.—Troops from all parts of the State continue to pour in. Since our last the Halifax Company, Capt. Pope—the Columbus Guards, Capt. Ellis—the Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller—the Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan—the Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe—a Company from Rutherford—a Company from Robeson, Capt. Norment—the Milton Blues, Captain Mitchell and the Charlotte Cadets have arrived. Some twenty or thirty Companies are expected this week. We learn that C. F. Fisher, Esq., of Rowan, is engaged in raising a regiment.

We visited the Encampment a day or two since, and found every thing as well arranged and as comfortable for the troops as could have been expected. All with whom we conversed expressed themselves satisfied and anxious for instruction, and their active service. Some of the Companies are already in a good state of discipline. The Ellis Flying Artillery, of this County—a gallant body of men—are supplying themselves with a will to their arduous duties.

YORK'S LIGHT INFANTRY.—Another Company has been formed in Wake, and tendered to the Governor. It is a Company of Infantry, B. W. York, Captain. It is composed of young men, mostly all of whom are excellent marksmen. Mr. York, like a true patriot as he is, has suspended his school and taken the field at the head of his Company. Some of the students belong to the Company.

## The Latest News.

A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky, to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the border States propose to the United States government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has issued a call for additional regiments, so as to make the full complement of that State thirty thousand men.

Vermont has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the war. The first Vermont regiment was to leave for Washington on Monday.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled in secret session on the 25th. The reporters are excluded, and the contents of the Governor's message are unknown.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has called on the Legislature of that State to assemble on the 6th May.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation recommending that State to occupy a neutral position.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.

Lincoln's government is transporting troops from Annapolis to Washington. There are some twenty thousand troops in the latter place, and many more on the way.

The steamer Adelaide of the Norfolk Line, was fired at by the steamship Harriet Lane, on Friday night, off the Rappahannock in Chesapeake Bay, boarded, but allowed to proceed.

Gen. Harney was arrested at Harper's Ferry, on Thursday last, by the Virginia authorities, and taken to Richmond. After a brief interview the Governor discharged him.

SERVICES IN OUR CHURCHES.—On Sunday last many of the officers and troops stationed near this place attended Divine service in the various Churches.—We had the pleasure of hearing a most impressive and appropriate sermon, by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Willis L. Miller, Captain of the Thomasville Rifles, (in undress uniform), opened the exercises by a most fervent prayer. The sermon was truthful in its statements of the condition of the country, instructive and edifying in its suggestions to those engaged in the impending war, and full of the fire of the loftiest and most devoted patriotism. It reminded us of the days when the Scottish Covenanters lifted their swords and raised their war cry for civil and religious liberty. Such a sermon, if delivered to assembled thousands on the camp ground near this place, would enlighten and console the soldier with reference to his duty here and his destiny hereafter, while it would nerve his arm still more for the shock of battle.

WHAT LINCOLN EXPECTS TO DO.—The *National Republican*, of Washington, the organ of Lincoln, says:

"There is to be no peace except upon the basis of the unqualified submission of those in revolt. There is to be no recognition of any pretended Southern Confederacy. There is to be no peaceable assent to a separation of these States. The government is to be maintained, in that plain, straight-forward way in which all governments are maintained, by coercion. The leaders of this conspiracy are to be driven out of the country, or to be hanged, and never did conspirators anywhere and at any time, more richly deserve the fate which awaits them."

This, then, is the programme. Lincoln will have to put down and hang the people of fifteen States. He will have a lively time of it. We predict that Lincoln and his government will be in Albany, New York, before the close of the ensuing summer.

BIBLICAL RECORDER.—Rev. J. J. James, editor and proprietor of the *Biblical Recorder*, has sold that journal to Rev. J. D. Huffman, who entered upon his duties last week. Mr. Huffman is a native of North-Carolina, a graduate of Wake Forest College, and an able minister in the Baptist Church.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS, from a highly intelligent source, are commended to the attention of the Legislature now in session:—

MR. HOLDEN: The question now most frequently propounded is, what will the Legislature do? I hope the members of that honorable body will pardon me for suggesting the policy which I think is clearly indicated by the circumstances by which we are surrounded.

The public sentiment of the State now demands that a Convention shall be called at the earliest period practicable, for the purpose of enabling the people in their sovereign capacity to dissolve their connection with the general government in the same formal and dignified manner in which it was made. I, therefore, suggest that a bill be passed through both branches of General Assembly on the first or second day of the session, ordering an election for delegates to a Convention, to be held on the fourteenth day after its ratification, and calling the delegates together in Convention on the sixth day after the election, so that the Convention may be in session on the twentieth day after the passing of the bill, in strict conformity with the provisions of our State Constitution. The means for prosecuting the war in which we are engaged must also be provided by the Legislature, and I suggest with due deference to the opinions of others, the issuing of Treasury notes, in sums of from five to one hundred dollars, receivable in payment of taxes and other debts, thereby making them a safe circulating medium, which may be paid out by the Treasurer in defraying the expenses of our army. Treasury notes issued upon the faith and credit of the State would command the confidence of the people, furnish a safe and convenient circulating medium, and what is of equal importance, would obviate the necessity of increasing the taxes during the progress of the war, which is a matter not to be overlooked or neglected. It would also relieve the backs from the necessity of furnishing means to the State and thereby enable them to do what they will very much need it. Another important advantage will be that it will save the interest which must be paid if money is borrowed from either banks or individuals. The Legislature should also declare in the most solemn manner the unalterable determination of our people never to pay any portion of the debt of the United States government incurred since the fourth day of March last, the proceeds of which debt are now being used to subjugate and degrade the South. These suggestions are respectfully submitted for the consideration of our Legislature as proper and necessary for the promotion of our interest, the preservation of our rights, and the protection of our honor.

A. B. April 27th, 1861.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore *American* of Friday last says:

"The communication with Washington is still interrupted, the train which left yesterday not going beyond the Annapolis Junction, the remainder of the road being occupied by the federal government with the transportation of troops.

The movement toward Washington is reported to be very active. Three thousand passed the Junction yesterday going toward Washington, six thousand were reported to be on route between the Junction and Annapolis, and one thousand remained at Annapolis. The steamer Pioneer which came up last night reports four large steamers lying off Annapolis. The frigate Constitution was also there. It is said that General Scott will soon have all the force at Washington he desires at the present time, and that the obstruction to travel will then be removed."

THE MEDICAL BOARD.—We are requested by the Adjutant General to state that the Medical Board for the examination of applicants for Surgeons in the army, will assemble in this place on the tenth of May, instead of the sixth, as heretofore announced.

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FRUIT CROP.—The prospect for an abundant fruit crop is altogether flattering. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, indeed everything in the shape of fruit, will be plentiful the ensuing season, if no blasting frost should occur to cut off the present prospect.—*Asheville Spectator.*

In Wake and adjoining counties fruit of all kinds killed except apples; and even these are generally injured. Plant melons; there will be no other fruit.

WE are under obligations to Adams' Express Company for copies of the late Baltimore and New York papers.

THE BURKE RIFLES.—Just as we went to press the Burke Rifles, a body of stalwart men 93 in number, marched by our office on their way to the Encampment.—Moulton Avery, Captain. Three cheers for the mountain boys!

CITIZENS OF RALEIGH who have vacant houses suitable for the accommodation of troops, will please make the fact known at once to Mr. John G. Williams.

FOR THE STANDARD.

HEADQUARTERS 30TH REG. N. C. MILITIA, }  
Fort Casswell, April 25, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking a short letter to Headquarters would not prove objectionable to your readers, I have embraced the few minutes given us for breakfast to scratch you a line or two in regard to the Fort, &c.

There are nearly six hundred men here rank and file; eight companies, comprising the Wilmington Light Infantry, German Volunteers, Rifle Guards, Cape Fear Riflemen, Light Artillery, (Cape Fear) Wilmington Rifle Rangers, Ireland Blues, and Horner's Next Riflemen, and a brave set of men never showed gun. Every man here is "a good for the fray," and a good many here say if there is no fighting here soon they intend volunteering their services to President Davis to go to Washington.

This Fort is in a perfect state of defence. I have heard experienced officers say that it would be impossible to take it, and I feel confident that the whole of Abraham's force could not. Some think that if there is an attack made it will be made at night. Our men say let them come. Nothing could hurt them better than a scuffle here. We have forty 24 pounders here being constantly mounted, and eight columbiads. To-day I understand there are to be three more companies here from the Western part of the State. Fort Johnson, just across the river, situated at Smithville, is also well garrisoned, having three companies, numbering 160 men, and 8 pieces, though it would be impossible to attack that without first passing here.

There is no difference of opinion here now. Every Union man since Lincoln issued his coercive proclamation, has followed the course of the *Standard*, and are now enthusiastic in the cause of Southern Rights. Our hearts are in the work, and every man of us will die in the defence of the old North State and the sunny South. Nine guns were fired here on the reception of the news of the secession of Virginia. Nine more will be fired very soon for the old North State, and fifteen for the fifteen Confederate States of America. To-day our men begin to erect batteries along the beach. Ten companies left Wilmington yesterday for Federal Point for that purpose. Every slave-owner who can spare a negro is sending him down. To-day one hundred arrived here. The ladies are also patriotic in the cause of the State. By their energy and good nature, they have purchased and covered sufficient for the whole Fort. There is not the least sectional feeling among the people of this Fort. Every soldier is on equality, and I must say that I never in all my life saw such affection existing among people as there is among the people of this Fort. The rich, the poor, the professional man and the laborer all eat at one table and are merry.

They are the aggressive—we the defensive. Let them come, and with the God of battles on our side we will have what we are fighting for—our freedom—our rights—our freedom.

WORRELL.

FOR THE STANDARD.

A CARD.

There being now no longer a necessity for the Southern Rights meeting at Charlotte on the 20th of this month, (May), I hereby make known, with the concurrence of members of the committee, and upon the suggestion of many others, that the call for the same is withdrawn—and that consequently the meeting will not take place.

The noble attitude of North-Carolina—the union of sentiment and feeling among her people, and the spirited alacrity with which they meet the crisis, bespeak a spirit that looks to action only, and not to public discussion.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,  
Pres. of the South. Rights Ex. Com.

27th April, 1861.

Papers in the State will please insert this.

To the Editor of the *Rough Notes*:  
Sir: Col. Tew, the Commandant at Fort Macon, requests me to state that he is amply provided with men at that point, and is unable to accommodate any more. This notice is given to prevent purpose, to the end that the gallant sons of North-Carolina may direct their steps to some other point.

J. H. HAUGHTON, Chairman  
of Committee of Supply Pr.,  
Newbern.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.—The demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great that President Davis has determined to offer the whole \$15,000,000. The amount subscribed exceeds \$15,000,000.

RESIGNATION OF COL. MAY.—Col. May, one of the most gallant officers in the service, who distinguished himself in the capture of Gen. La Vega, at Resaca de la Palma, has resigned his commission.

STILL MOVING.—The war feeling is still high in Craven County, and Military companies are forming in every direction. In a week from to-day, she will have ten or eight companies organized, numbering some four or five hundred men. Meetings have been, and are to be held in almost every neighborhood in the county for this purpose.—*Newbern Progress.*

"PLANT CORN."—Yes, plant corn. The ports of the South are blocked. You cannot sell cotton and tobacco, if you make it. Large armies must be fed. Supplies from a distance are not off. We must exercise strict economy in the use of every thing eaten by men and horses; and we must plant every lot of land in corn. A way with tobacco and cotton! Let us plant corn. Raise beef, pork, poultry, and every thing that is eatable.—*N. C. Chris. Advocate.*

NEGROES VOLUNTEERING.—About fifty free negroes in Amelia county have offered themselves to the Government for military service.

OUR NEIGHBORING CITY OF PETERSBURG, two hundred free negroes offered for any work that might be assigned to them, either to fight under white officers, dig ditches, or anything that could show their desire to serve Old Virginia. In the same city, a negro hackman came to his master, and insisted, with tears in his eyes, that he should accept all his wages, \$100, to help equip the volunteers. The negroes of Chesapeake have made a similar proposition. Such is the spirit, among bond and free, throughout the whole of the State. The fools and knaves who calculate on a different state of things will soon discover their mistake.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FLYING ARTILLERY.—Thos. S. Brown, of the Flying Artillery, has now been ordered to go to the front with a sufficient amount to complete the organization of a Flying Artillery corps. Some eight hundred dollars have already been contributed, and as soon as the amount is made up, he will endeavor to procure for publication the names of these patriotic gentlemen who have contributed so liberally.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

PRINTED AT WORK.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—The steamer Star of the West has just arrived from Indiana, Texas.—She has taken three prizes under Letters from the Confederate States.

IS PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.—There is nothing about the present circumstances that surround us, as a people, more striking or more affecting than the universal feeling which hangs like a funeral veil over the face of society. It is discernible in the midst of the wildest excitement, and where there is no disposition manifested to shrink from the worst consequences of resistance. No such feeling would be prevalent if the warfare were of a different character. If two or three of the most powerful nations of Europe combined to menace our land, and we were a united people, resolved on resistance to the death, we could be cheerful in the midst of the most appalling portents. The death of those who might fall in conflict with a foreign foe would be robbed of half its sting, and instead of disheartening the survivors would only add to their energy and determination. Because there lies deep down in every American heart the conviction that we are an invincible people, and no sequence of reverses could destroy or weaken this conviction.

But we find every thinking man, everywhere, North and South, manifesting the same heartfelt sorrow at the prospect of civil war. It is not so much on account of its proverbial horrors and calamities as because it is sure to be as profitless as will be vindictive and bloody. It matters not which side is triumphant—the triumph brings no gain to either. The victory when achieved will be a barren victory, purchased at an enormous cost. Each drop of blood shed in the miserable quarrel will embitter the contest, and drive farther away the hope of returning peace. The boundaries separating hostile sections will be marked by scenes of butchery hitherto unknown among christian nations. And when the remnants of exhausted combatants pause in the Capital and patch up a peace, each will find that his inheritance is a nation of orphans, who receive nothing from their progenitors but a large capacity for hatred.

There are not many men on either side who are misled by the promise of "conquering a peace." No peace can ever be conquered in America. The armies on both sides, where bayonets are to clash in mortal strife, are composed of men who can never be subdued. We do not mean to assert that battles will not be won and lost; but we do assert that no battle can decide the question. The fugitives from one disastrous field will be the eager volunteers for the next fight, and will fight more obstinately from the memory of the preceding defeat. Many thousands of loyal citizens, who have heretofore pleaded for peace and reconciliation, will become as true and as bloodthirsty as the most brutal and depraved of the race. They will be driven into the fatal vortex, and the one all-absorbing desire of those who now shrink from the sight or thought of bloodshed will be to die scattering death around them. It has been said of the American nation "that they are a people averse to war, whose genius was best displayed in all the acts and occupations of peace; but at the same time a people who might easily be transformed into demons of cruelty, if their passions were once aroused."

May we not glean some hope from this very fact? The hopelessness of the contest, the utter and manifest unprofitableness of the victory either way, and above all, the insufficiency of the ground upon which the war is inaugurated, all plead for the return of reason and moderation.—*Balt. American.*

THE CAPE FEAR RIFLEMEN.—This gallant company stationed at Fort Casswell, and which is composed of mechanics, some of whom are the best in this part of the country, is doing the State invaluable service. We learn that more than thirty members have been detailed for civil duty in the last few days. Fifteen are at work on the Manchester Railroad, running trains and in the machine shop—others are at the foundry casting guns, and others are still building sheds, &c. one is engineer on the Uncle Ben, and some are expecting orders every hour. The remainder of the company are getting uneasy for fear they will not have a chance to fight. They will, however, cheerfully serve the State in whatever capacity is deemed best, and like true soldiers, are always ready to obey orders.—*Wilmington Herald.*

WE learn that on Monday night, at the culvert or bridge where the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad crosses the main run or stream of Tossent Creek, about half a mile beyond Wilson, three of the crosses upon which the track rested, were found to be entirely removed, leaving the track to be supported by the chains only. The telegraph wire was also cut, and the crossing was rendered unsafe. The bridge was immediately sawed through. Of course, the bridge was immediately made secure. It is reported that the fiend guilty of this atrocious act has been arrested.

The County Court of Wilson county being in session immediately detailed a patrol to guard the bridge.

There are bad men among us, and we cannot be too cautious or too vigilant, especially in regard to our railroads.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We understand that Duplin county has appropriated \$50,000 for the public defence. Old Duplin is acting nobly.—The boys will be well armed, and furnished with every thing necessary to defend their homes and families from the invasion of the Black Republican fanatics. The Old North is fully aroused; her gallant sons are buckling on their armor, and preparing to defend North-Carolina from having her domestic tranquility injured by Massachusetts.—*Rough Note.*

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, made a successful speech at Nashville a few days ago.

The experiment of casting cannon has been commenced at Memphis, Tenn.

FROM KENTUCKY.—Mr. Breckinridge addressed a large meeting at Louisville on Saturday. He proposed that Kentucky present herself at the extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July, and through her Senators and Representatives protest the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword, Kentucky in the meantime to call a State Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting that protest.

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NORTH-CAROLINA SMALL NOTES.—We are glad to see that North-Carolina small notes of the denomination of one, two, three and four dollars are freely passing current in our community. They are certainly a great convenience, particularly in times like these, when silver and gold is worth from 13 to 15 per cent. So says the *Norfolk Herald* of yesterday. It affords us pleasure to add, that the same is the case here. The North-Carolina notes are just as good as so much gold. There are no sounder or better conducted banks in the world than those of North-Carolina.—*Petersburg Express.*

LOUISIANA.—Great preparations are in progress for the defence of New Orleans. The City Council has appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose. Gov. Moore issued a proclamation on 16th inst., for 8,000 men.—*Petersburg Express.*

SECURE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

LETTER ROCK, ARKANSAS, April 21.—The steamer Silver Lake, bound for Fort Smith with government supplies, attempted to pass Pine Bluff. Two shots were fired across her bow before she came to. She had 250 tons of supplies, etc., on board. The citizens took charge of the boat and stores.

FREE COLORED VOLUNTEERS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The free colored population, at a meeting here, resolved to tender their services to the government for the defence of the State.

A meeting was called to-night to adopt measures to clear the city of abolitionists. Two have already been arrested.

AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer Persia, which was to have sailed to-day, has been detained till to-morrow to carry out dispatches from Lord Lyons to the British government. Among the passengers are Commodore Aulick, the Swedish minister, Hon. J. F. Morse, of Maine, and the agents of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, who go to England to purchase arms for those States.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The extra session of the Legislature convened to-day. The old officers resigned, and new officers were elected without regard to party lines.

After the organization the Star-Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, and The Union Forever, were sung. The House then adjourned, and marched, headed by a band, to Camp Morton, to listen to an address to the soldiers by the Hon. S. A. Douglas.

A sufficient number of companies have been offered to form ten additional regiments. Indiana can send to the field within one month 50,000 volunteers.

The Assembly will place the State upon a war footing at present, and establish a reserve guard of 10,000 men.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Twenty-Five Thousand Troops Ready in a Week's Notice.—Business at a Stand.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24th.—The